Great Anti-Compromise Meeting in the Park. In pursuance of an invitation to all persons opposed to the bill now pending before Congress, and who desire that, in the organization of the governments of Oregon, New Mexico, and California, slavery should be expressly prohibited, an assemblage, numbering about 3,000 persons, convened, last evening, in the Park, to hear speeches from a number of gentlemen, who, it was announced,

last evening, in the Perk, to hear speeches from a number of gentlemen, who, it was announced, would address them on the subject.

The meeting was called for half-past six o'clock, but at that hour the carpenters who were engaged to erect a staging for the use of the officers and the press, had progressed very little in their task; and it was evident that if the meeting was not organized until they had finished, it would not have done so until ten o'clock at night, if not later. Under these circumstances, a motion was made that the meeting be organized on the steps of the City Hall, and the hint seemed to meet the views of the parties who called it. As that place promised no accommodation for the reporters, two gentlemen connected with the press, anxious to do their utmost to fulfil their duty, procured a table from the interior of the City Hall, and placed it immediately in the rear of the place which they thought would be occupied by the officers and orators of the day. No sooner had they done so, than a crowd ga hered around them, in front and behind, and after arranging, as they imagined, such a way as would chable them to take notes, they were pressed and crowded to such a degree, that they found it almost impossible to hear more than one word out of ten which the speakers delivered, or to write more than one of fifty which they heard. Under the circumstances, therefore, our report is much more meagre than we would desire; but it is as good a one as could be made, taking all things into consideration.

The following named gentlemen were nominated as officers of the meeting:—

PERSIDENT.

HENRY GRINNELL.

HENRY GRINNELL.

VIGE PARSIBERTS.
Thos. Martin.
Sylvarus Gedney.
Samuel Waterdary,
Smith Dunning,
James Reily,
James Br Straine,
Daniel Stanton.
Alt. Devis.
John H. Rowie,
Jas. B. Taylor,
Jas. J. L. Modz,
John H. Rowie,
Jas. B. Taylor,
Jas. B. Taylor,
Jas. J. H. Mott.
J. H. Bausber,
Wm. Tylon,
Wm. Tylon,
Wm. Tylon,
Wm. Cannon,
J. H. Mott.
J. H. Whol.
J. H. Webb.
J. H. Webb.
J. H. Mott.
J. H. Mott.
J. H. Webb.
J

John H. Howie, J. H. Mott.
Peter Embury, J. H. Mott.
J. Jo. J. Doane.
Wm. Tyron, P. B. Bansker,
S. W. Faulkner,
Sohurenan Halstead, J. J. Herriot,
James R. Wood,
Joiah C. Mott.
Jermink Simonson, Richard D. Letter, Charles Pundy,
James R. Wood,
Joiah C. Mott.
Jermink Simonson, Richard D. Letter,
Charles Pundy,
James R. Wood,
Joiah C. Mott.
Jacob L. robring,
Daniel D. T. Marshall Jaz. W. Avery.
Marcus J. Bornek,
Bernard Caserly,
As soon as these gentlemen had taken their seats, or
rather had elbowed their way through the crowd, and
secured a standing place, the following resolutions
were rend and adopted:—

Received, As the sense of this meeting, that the question whether the United States shall abelish freedom and plant slavery, in
the territories of New Mexico and Chifonnie, is totally different
from any of the questions heretofore decided by the American
people, in respect to Louisians, Florids and Texas, in each of
which territories alayery existed when acquired by the United
States; and that this new question should be met and decided,
according to its true merits, and with a zacred regard to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the
United States, the dictates of reason, merality and religion, and
the enlightened spirit of the prerent age.

Received, As the sense of this meeting, that the institution of slavery, however allowable, necessary or right in certain stages
or conditions of society, and however difficult of removal where it
has long existed, is yet, in its origin and essence, repugnant to the
natural rights of mankind, and the behovolent spirit and manifeat aim of Christinaity, and, in its practical effects, the source
and occasion of incalculable evils; that while we will fa thfully
abide by all the compromises of the Constitution, in respect to
slavery within the States, we are irrecentiably opposed to its extension, by any act or omission of the federal government, to the
now free territories of Oregon, New Mexico and California; that
to abolish freedom an

and New Mexico, by which shavery has been abelished in those territories will remain in force until altered by or under the authority of Congross, or by the proper authority of these territories after they shall be forund into States; yet, as this doctrine is agencially denied by representatives of the South, and as Congress clearly possesses the power, under the federal constitution, to protect the territories in question from the curse, and the people of the United States from the disgrace of converting the soil of freedom into the abode of slavery, we deem is a matter of the highest moment, that the Jeffersonian ordinance, proposed in 1754, established in 1757, and ever since, in all cases of free territory, the trundemental rule of our republic, should be expressly incorporated in any law that may be passed providing for the go, verpage of these territories.

Resolved, That if, under they circumstances, the compression

ritory, the tundemental rule of our republic, should be expressly incorporated in any law that may be passed providing for the go, veripuent of these territories.

Resolved, That If, under any circumstances, the compromise of this great question were allowable, it is not for the present Congress, whose members were elected without any expectation on the part of their constituents that any such measure would come before them, and in which one of the free States (lows) is not represented in the Senate, to enter upon such a work; and that the disposition which many of them have evined, at the heel of their sersion, when from want of time and other causes, it is impossible to secure to the subject full debate and due consideration, and without affording as the people an opportunity in a regular and constitutional way, to pronounce their judgment types it, or initiate and to pass a law in hot hasts, surrendering to the inroad of alavery the territories of New Mexico and California, in the face of the declared will of the less States in favor of the presistive prohibition of slavery, and of like expressions of the public sentiment, coming in a thousand forms, from the people of the free States, 4 as unproceduated in the history of American legislands, as it should be alarming to every freeman and pastric, the power of disposing of and making all needful rules and republic to expressions of the public of an analysis of the provisions of the constitution of alavery in such territories to a body helding by a life tenure, and consisting of only nine persons, the major part of them to a fine of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and the progress of the save power, and of its contempt for constitutional data in the inception and the progress of this and account of the copia, and the first principles of free representative government; and that in the inception and the progress of this and account of the copia and the first principles of free representative government; and that in the inception and the

is and to ombolish the slave laws of the South in all territory paired by this government.

While the bill prevides for Oregon a Legislature to be chosen its inhabitants, the right to choose their own legislators is enjudenced to the inhabitants of California and New Maxico, on are to be arbitrarily governed by five officers appointed to them by one man at the distance of thousands of miles.

It prohibits the shadow of a Legislature from the passage of ylaw "respecting slavery," thus preventing the passage, by five rulers, of any law for the preventing the passage, by a reverters, of any law for the preventing the passage of the content of the property, whatever afroct, y towards much master may commit.

Lest the people of California or New Mexico should complain the tyranny to be imposed upon them, and proclaim their rougs to the Congress and people of the United States, the privice of sending a dulegate to Congress, given to all the other territories, is out allowed to them—a discrimination the more indeasible, because the delegate, having no power to vote, would be petent for injure.

as While the right of suffrage and eligibility to office are semptient for night, of suffrage and eligibility to office are setred to the inhabitants of Oregon, without regard to prepercy,
tred to the inhabitants of Oregon, without regard to prepercy,
tred to the inhabitants of Oregon, without regard to prepercy,
the suffernish and New Moxico, from continuing the small and exturbed class of the larger land and slawholders, the right of
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the suffernish of the larger land and slawholders, the right of
the suffernish of the larger larger land and slawholders as the territories,
the Schotter of the larger lar

claim them.

In in other particulers, and in its whole scope, that part of the bill which relates to California and New Mexico, is evidently designed to favor the entrance of slavery into all these parts of these extensive regions which are adapted to slave labor, and, when once so established, to perpetuate its existence and its

when once so established, to perpetuate its existence and its vills.

Resolved, That Daniel S, Dickin on, one of the Senators from this State, by uniting in preparing, and by voting for the hill referred to, has grossly misrepresented the will of the people of New York, as he has openly violated the repeated instructions of her Legislature; and that we shall held any representative from this State, if any such there be, who shall, directly or inderrectly, aid in the passage of this bill of abominations, or, without the most unquestionable secuses, fail to vote either upon the final quest on or any previous division, faithless to the vishes of his constituents and a bartery of their rights, interests, and honor.

Bosolved, That we tender to John A. Dir, and to each and all of the Senators, without distinction of party, from the Northern States, who, by their votes, have resisted the passage of the presented "Cumpromise bill" through the Senate, the tribute of our most sincers and h arty thanks; and more especially do we award this he mage to those who, with the fourteenness of truth, and the power of commanding elequence, have expected the deceptive character and the infinitions design of this most acreed into the Resolved That health this means the final the second of the second of the content of the most acreed in the Resolved That health this hearts he finally as a total total law.

erect a, staging for the use of the officer's and a press, had gregores of very little in their task; and the meritary was not very done of unit in the officer has the pressure of the stage of the officer's and the stage of the st

called, we will endeavor to repeal it, (applause) because the very proposition is an insuit to our understanding, because the proposition is outrageous. (Applause.) Because it proclaims at once that these iree States of the North are bound to the slave States of the South in a partnership of crime, and that we can't go in any direction—North, East, South, West—without carrying with us that infernal institution of human servitude. (Prolonged applause.) They may proclaim the monstrous doctrine that our gorious slag, the herald of freedom, carries with it not emancipation—not freedom and glory, but human servitude, human slavery—and with it, dens of slavers and negro drivers. (Applause and hisses). Feilow-citizens, the proudest thing that one of the orators of England ever did, was the proclamation which he made in Parliament, that wherever the standard of England is planted, there shall be no slaves; and when he made it, all the members of the flouse arose and applauded the sentiment—and are we the citizens of the only free republic in the world—are you who have lowered the stendard of that England to the dust—you who have displayed to the nations of the earth the flag of emancipation, are you to be induced at this day—in the year 1848—shall it be said of you, at this period of the world's history, that yeur flag is as black as night—that it is the herald of slavery, and not of emancipation, are you to be induced at this day—in the year 1848—shall it overed with slavery, bond-age—that it justifies the selling of men and women, and the enslaving of children to the latest generation? (Renewed and prolonged applause.) No, forever no. After saying that we are opposed to all compromise on this question, let me call your attention to the most important parts of it. In the first place, the section which applies to the legislative power rhall pass no laws respecting slavery. Now, I ask you, fellow-citizens, in what aspect are we to be regarded by the world in this matter? In the same category. In our federal constitution

speaker.

Mr. Fills continued.—Now the slaves which go to California or New Mexico, has, under the provisions of this bill, to litigate his rights in the district courts of those territorier. To get his case decided there, will occupy one or two years; but he has got no appeal from there by this bill; but it gives the slaveholder the right to appeal to be Supreme Court of the United States, so that it is impossible for a slave to get his case heard by that court.

face, and will never, so long as I live, or so long as my tongue shall move, will I cease to aggitate it

with the model, out there places will all you know the place of the pl

make an outery about the shield of the constitution, and talk of the dissolution of the Union. (Laughter.) But it is all a sham. There will be no dissolution of the Union. They dare not do it. They are too wide nawke to their own interests to think sericuly of such an event—as they alone would be the soficture. (Cheers.) It was necessary, however, that the North should now speak out. They must now go hand in hand, to prevent the extension of that principle which was capposed to the constitution, a stain upon the country, and antagonistic to the rights of man. (Cheers.) They who were the bulwark and mainstay of this gloticus republic, who paid the great proportion of the taxes, who were the principal support of the government, who fought the battles and enhanced the issue of the country, must not permit this territorial bill to become law—must with stand the project of this

while I can get men to hear me; I shall endeavor to recome the people, and there are a headered more illustrated to the people, and there are a headered more illustrated to the people of the people

ANTICIPATED RESCUE OF THE CANADA COUNTER opieven the rescue of the gang of counterfeit-res now in jail at Sherbrooke, we have to-day jeen informed that so extensive has been the sympathy created for them outside, that they were fur-nished with crowburs, saws, &c., in fact all the recursite implements to make their escape. It is removed there are parties hitherto of a standing

Weston R. G. les, editor of the Raleigh Register, died of apoplexy on the 23d inst
Ralph Waldo Emerson, who has been on a lecturing tour to England and Scotland, came home in the Europa.

The Ruiseh hade

The British bark Agenoria, Hunt, from Liverpool, 4th ult., with 247 steerage passengers, arrived at Boston on the 27th, and was ordered into quarantine. Four deaths and one birth had taken place on the voyage; twelve, sick with ship fever, have been ordered to Deer Island Hospital, and more may jet be sent.

John J. De Groff, of Schoonered

John J. De Groff, of Schenectady, who formerly represented his district in Congress, died on the 25th inst.

"Old Phil," a servant belonging to Mr. James Brent, of Charles county, Maryland, died on the 5th instant, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years! Up to the day of his death this faithful old servant enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health.

health.

We learn that the heavy rain of Saturday last caused a scrious freshet in the neighborhood of the Juniata River, by which the banks of the Pennsylvania canal were, in many places, carried away, and the aqueduct at the junction with the Susquehanna was destroyed.—Philadelphia N. American, 27th July.

Theodore Olcott, cashier of the Canal Bank of Albany, says the Albany Knickerbocker, was arrested on Monday, at the instance of a clergymau named James A. Cornell, and charged with fraud. The nature of the charge is that he sold some filteen hundred dollars worth of stock of the Canal Bank in April last, and represented the bank to be in a sound condition. He was held to bail on the charge.

charge.

The city of Quebec employed a Yankee engineer, to report a plan with an estimate of the cost, for supplying the city with water. His report is highly praised by the press of that city. Two points for procuring water are recommended—Lake Charles, and the Trois Sauts of the Montmorenci, in both of which cases the cost is set down at \$620,000. Baldwin, the engineer, estimates that 5 per cent upon this amount would be realized even for the first year.

Fine sweet patators raised in the vicinity of Cin.

Fine sweet patatoes raised in the vicinity of Cin cinnati, are now plentiful in the markets of that

three remaining companies of the 2d Regiment arrived here on Sunday night. The men are being paid off and discharged as fast as circumstances will permit."

M. Cabet has written to Gen. Cavaignac, requesting him to grant a passage to Texas for a colony of Icarians. M. Cabet proceeds along with

The Bostomans were on the look-out for the steamer Europa on Monday night, and sent the steamer Mayflower out to lay at Hull, ready to receive her mails, passengers, &c., with a Custom House efficer to pass their baggage.

House efficer to pass their baggage.

Nine bars of gold, weighing 1700 pennyweights, and valued at \$1,666, were recently taken from the mines of Messrs. Mosely & Co., in Buckingham county, Virginia, and were sent to the mint.

It is stated by the Cincinnati papers that thirteen of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who passed up the river last week, had Mexican wives.

It is stated in the Delawarian that so much sickness was never before known in Wilmington as now, and that no less than thirteen funerals occurred in one day last week. The principal disease is a low bilious or typhoid fever.

The American Republican, at Westchester, and the Doylestown Democrat, recommend the erection of a monument to ex-Governor, Shunk, of Pennsylvania.

The Dead Sea Expedition.—We are pleased to learn from private letters that the Dead Sea Exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crusted with crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partridges abounded along the shore. The party were upon the sea in their boats, or encamped on its borders, for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received, and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroe of the day. Lieutenants Lynch and Dale will visit under the most favorable circumstances, all the places made memorable in scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea, and their adventures in the Holy Land.—Boston Transcript.

Mismanagement of the Mahls.—We know very

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE MAILS .- We know very many who would be "pleased to learn" that Cave Johnson was doing anything to redeem the mail service from the just and universal odium into which it has fallen. For our own part, we do not which it has fallen. For our own part, we do not know of a single direction in which it is safe to send business letters by mail. Our own letters, in almost every instance, are from one to three days behind their time; and we never write or send a letter with the slightest confidence that it will reach its destination the day it is due. The same thing is true of papers. Complaints of papers delayed come in upon us from every quarter.—Courier and Enquirer.

ARRIVAL OF AN INSURRECTIONARY FUGITIVE.— General Lopez, of Cuba, said to be the intended leader of the revolution contemplated in that island, arrived at Bristol last Sunday, in the brig Neutrine, with his son and servant, and proceeded island, arrived at Bristol last Sunday, in the brig Neptune, with his son and servant, and proceeded the next day to New York. Gen. Lopez reached Matanzas just as the Neptune was leaving, the only vessel bound immediately for a foreign port. Several arrests had been made previous to his departure.—Providence Paper.

THE BLOCKADE AT TRIESTE.-A letter THE BLOCKADE AT TRIESTE.—A letter from Trieste, received by a mercantile house in this city, under date of July 6th, says:—"Accounts have just been received, that the Italian squadron are about to take off the blockade. An Austrian ship had just entered port from Odessa, without having been spoken or impeded in any way.

A Fresher-Damage to the Public Works.— We learn from the Harrisburg Keystone, that the country in the neighborhood of the Juniata was flooded by a heavy rain on Friday night. Much damage was done to Juniata division, between Millerstown dam and Duncan's Island, and to the North Branch division, between the Island and Liverpool The aqueduct below Liverpool was swept away, and it is reported that culverts have been washed out and breaches made in the embankments of both divisions, between the points mentioned. Several days will clapse before navigation can be resumed

FIRE IN NEWPORT.—A fire broke out on Monday night, about II o'clock, in the boat builder's shop of Pitts Southwick, on "Gravelly Point," south side of Long Wharf, which soon communicated to the shops of Lewis Caswell and Benjamin Southwick, on the south side of the wharf, and to the dwelling house occupied by Charles Brown and the boatbuilder's shops of J. Pierce and Moses Barlow, on the north side of the wharf, which were all destroyed, together with many of the tools in the shops, and several boats. Loss \$3,000 or \$4,000, with little or no insurance—Newport Daily Herald.

STILL ANOTHER VERSION OF THE LEGEARD HUNT. -The Augusta Chronicle, of the 19th inst., says,

The Avgusta Chronicle, of the 19th inst., says, under head of—

"With Brast Hunt.—A tiger hunt took place in 24th street, N. Y., on Wednesday. During the afternoon, a tiger sprung out of the weeds, near the side-walk, upon the breast of a young man, fixing its talons in his face and its teeth in his right arm. A crowd soon collected, and the animal, after biling several of its assailants, was finally despatched. But this was not all. About 11 o'clock the same night a leopard was discovered in an unoccupied house in 17th street, and shot. It was previously upon the roofs, and thought to be a burglar. After some inquiry, it was found that the pair had escaped from the house of Mr. Thompson, in 33d street, who kept them as pets in his establishment."

NEW YORK FIREMEN ON A VISIT.-The Columbian

New York Firemen on a Visit.—The Columbian Hose Company, No. 9, arrived at Buffalo on the 21st inst. They were handsomely received by the Buffalo firemen, attended church in a body on Sunday morning, and left for the Falls in the evening. On their return they were met at Rochester by Fire Company, No. 2, of that city, who had invited the Columbians to remain a few hours with them. They met their guests at the cars and escorted them to the Eagle Hotel to dine. After dinner, says the Rochester Advertiser, the guests and their entertainers went to Mount Hope, the Falls, &c. In the evening, the New Yorkers were treated to a fine collation, at the house of No. 2, on St. Paul street, where there had been provided, by that always liberal and spirited corps, a bountiful supply of delicadies to please the palate. A number of citizens were present, and there was a pleasant interchange of sentiment and good feeling on the occasion.

Incidents Connected with the Great Dog War

The last week will of 1848.

The lower or loafer order, who have entered into the lower or loafer order, who have entered into the lower or loafer order, who have entered into the logs, tilling business, under the proclamation of the Mayor, allowing to any individual 50 cents for each and every dog killed by them, on presenting the dead body at the nearest police station. Under grang of some 100 or 150 strong, from the ages of 5 years up to 18, bare-footed, dressed in every form of taffered tolding, exhibiting (that is high those who had any) a portion of shirt hanging from their pantaloous, giving them altoyacher a kind of neefigie appearance. The control of the same of a last of the same of a last of a piece of the last of a piece of juvenile dog killers, as a wat as strong a force of invenile dog killers, as a water of any and a last 150, from the ages of 5 years up to 17, all armed with the implements of trade, consisting of billets of wood, from the aire of a last up to the size of a piece of the punds, these, as a matter of course, wo some 1 or 18 parts of the promoter of the street of the finishing blow to the larger dogs who refuse to die from the light blows indicated by the small bors. On Saturday an incident occurred which is worth relating. A gaing of boys, numbering out for loose dogs, and, on turning up one of the streets a cartman had just dumped a load of firewood, sont situing of small round sticks, meetly about the size of one's arm, and a little smaller. The cartman had just entered the house to receive his pay, and while thus die corner of the street, running at full speed near the load of wood, which we have a surface of the gang, and away they went in fuller; but on one of the street, and a six of the portion of the last of the load of the corner of the street, and the load of t

last night, the Chief's clerk having paid out \$350, being 50 cents a head. The Mayor has abolished the office of regular dog killers, as the new system works to admiration. A deputation of four boys on Saturday evening called upon the Chief of Police, and wished to know if he paid 50 cent tickets for dogs on Sundays. Upon being answered in the affirmative and asked the reason why, they said that they had taree or four dogs they intended to get during the night; and if they could get the money in the morning, they wanted to go to Coney Island. The boys generally paid respect to the Sabbath, and refused to kill. But during the afternoon, we saw several gangs of boys with dogs tied to a string, saving them up for slaughter on Monday morning.

On that morning the work commenced afresh, and there were quite a number of new recruits, among whom were several white men, who leagued with the big whiskered darkey, in the work of death. At the 18th ward station house, on that morning, the darkey appeared with a tremendous New Foundland dog, the ears of which he handed over, and called for his certificate. The captain made out the order and handed it towards the fellow, when a white man stepped up, took possession of it, and they all went off together. So great has been the work in that ward, that not a dog is to be seen. Fassing through the more densely populated portions of the city, ever and anon a cur might be seen stealing and crouching from every one he saw. At the corner of Washington and Chambers streets, a very pretty spaniel made his appearance in the street, but was immediately snatched by a fellow, who started for the Chief's office. Arriving at the office, and supposing that was the place of slaughter, he called out to some one standing at the door, "say, where do you kill?" He was told that the dogs had to be returned at the station houses, when he was discovered by two others, who immediately set to work to divest him of his prize. They pursued him; but the fellow took the hint, gathered up the pup in his ar

the chagrin of the poor fellow who only received a shilling, after carrying the dog in his arms for an hour or two.

These was another incident on Tuesday morning, which was quite rich, though one poor fellow will, doubtless, suffer by the prank played upon him. A German sausage dealer, in the Bowery, had a favorite dog, which he committed to the special care of a boy in his employ, and in whom he had every confidence. But, withal, he was not to be trusted, for he soon bargained with a companion, to kill the dog for one half of the fee, which was duly done, sad the proceeds divided. While the sausage man was informed that the boy had been accessory to its death. He became so enraged that the boy was immediately discharged Determined to be even with his 'boss,' he found a cat, which he kilied and dressed in a work-man-like monner, leaving the skin upon the head and paws. Watching his opportunity, in the evening, when there were several customers in the store of his late master, he walked quietly in, laid the cat on the counter, in the midst of those present, and said to the man, 'Here, this is twelve you ove me for.' and immediately left. Those who were present, in a moment discovvering that it was a cat, commenced an attack upon the poor sasuage maker. In vain he tried to convince them that his sasuages were not made of that material. They threw down their purchases, demanded their money, and left the place perfectly horrified at the idea of eating cats. Thus the poor fellow lost the sale of his sausages as well as his dog; and when the thougher stricken ladies, who were present, tell it te their neighbors, it is probable he will lose more customers still. The work is still going on, thoughthere is very little game to be found now, the dogs having either been removed by their owners, or perceiving their own danger, migrated beyond the bounds of the forbidden territory.

ARREST AT LANCASTER.—On the 26th inst., J. H. Pollock was attested at Lancaster, on the charge of torgery. Pollock represented himself as a merchant from Tennessee, and is charged with presenting two forged checks—one for \$120 and one for \$130—on the Merchants' Bank of New York; one signed by Charles Reese & Co., and the other by James L. Reese He was at the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and wanted to draw \$1200 on his own check, on the Mechanics' Bank of New York. One of the checks on New York, of \$120, was offered to a merchant of that city by the name of Sayers, to be cashed.—Philadelphia Ledger.